



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

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(John Taylor) NOT PAID, to receive attention.

### POSTSCRIPT.

From the Missouri Republican, Aug. 20.

**LATE FROM NEW ORLEANS.**—Our favorite steamer Missouri arrived at this port last evening at 11 o'clock from New Orleans. She brings us full files of papers to the day of her leaving, the 14th, and an extra from the Tropic office of that day containing the anxiously expected news by the Water-Witch, from Vera Cruz. This extra embodies all the intelligence from Mexico, and we copy it entire.

From the N.O. Tropic, Extra, of Aug. 14.—10 A.M.

**VERY LATE FROM VERA CRUZ.**—ARRIVAL OF THE WATER WITCH—NO DECLARATION OF WAR—10,000 MEXICAN TROOPS ON THEIR MARCH TO TEXAS—IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

We hasten to lay before the readers of the Tropic the latest news from Mexico. The Water Witch, Capt. Tenny, left Vera Cruz on the 5th inst. and arrived here between five and six this morning. It seems that, after all the gasconading despatches of the Mexican Minister, a declaration of war is now very doubtful.

Our prompt and intelligent correspondent tells the whole story.

Vera Cruz, 4th Aug. 1845. Dear Sirs: I last had this pleasure, per Relampago, which left here on the 23d ult; no arrivals have since taken place from your port.

The election of a new President commenced on the 1st inst., for which there are four candidates—say, Gen. Herrera, President ad interim, Gen. Almonte, ex Minister at Washington, Gomez, Faris, and one other whose name has escaped my memory; the Presidency, however, seems to lie between the two former, one of whom it is supposed will be the successful candidate.

Almonte has offered his services to Government in the approaching campaign against Texas, but I rather think it is more a "ruse de guerre" to help him to the Presidency than any great desire he has got to have a brush with Texas—or, as I ought to say now, the United States.

H. B. M. brig-of-war Persian, arrived here on the 27th ult. in seven days from Galveston, bringing the news of the annexation of Texas being confirmed by the delegates called together for that purpose by President Jones—and also that a body of United States troops, say about 4,000 men, were expected at Galveston, in the course of a few days.

It appears that our Government is in no hurry to declare war against the United States, or at any rate, it seems to be the general opinion that she will merely attempt to re-conquer Texas without making any declaration of war. Of course, the news by the Persian caused a great excitement throughout the country. The Ministry has presented an act to the two chambers for their deliberation.

1st To declare war against the United States.

2nd Authorizing them to raise a foreign national loan to the amount of fifteen millions of dollars, which they consider to be requisite to carry on a war and re-conquer Texas.

The proposals are now under discussion in the chambers, and if they get the "Argent" there is no doubt they will make the attempt to again get possession, though it is doubtful whether they declare war against the United States or not.

Of course you have heard, ere this, of the revolution at Tabasco, in favor of federalism, which has induced Government to declare said port closed to foreign as well as native shipping, but is rather puzzled to find out how they will keep out the former, as they have got not a single steamer that they can get ready in less than eight or ten days, all the engineers being still, as I may say loafing on shore, and waiting for their pay, of which for some months past they have received but a mere trifle.

The tariff question is still under discussion, or rather has been referred to a committee, but if they procrastinate as they generally do, God knows when we shall get sight of the long expected document—and in the meantime the country will lose a great deal, as merchants do not like to ship with so much uncertainty.

I have nothing further of interest to inform you of at present, and beg to subscribe myself, gentlemen, very respectfully, yours.

Aug. 5.—The Water Witch, not sailing yesterday, I open to say that we have no news from the American Squadron, but it is thought here that it will soon appear. It is said that the troops now on the road to Texas, amount to 10,000 men.

Yours, etc.

LATE FROM OREGON AND CALIFORNIA.

The Western Examiner of the 16th inst., has later accounts from Oregon and California. A company arrived at Independence on Monday last, part of whom were from Oregon, and the others from California. The parties met in the wilderness on their way in. Mr. J. M. Shively informed the editor of the Examiner that he left Oregon on the 19th of April last.

He states that the settlers have a fine prospect for an abundant crop this year, and that they were making ample preparations to have everything necessary for the emigration which went out the present year. He informs us that he met the advance party of the Oregon emigrants who went out this year, on the 8th of July last, at Green River, about 200 miles this side of Fort Hall. The emigrants were traveling in detached parties, the last of whom he met only one day's travel beyond Fort Laramie. Nothing had occurred to them on their route worthy of particular notice. They were all well supplied with an abundance of provisions and their stock and teams had stood the trip exceedingly well with the exception of their horses. These, he states, were poor, and seemed much jaded and exhausted. There was no sickness of any kind amongst the emigrants. He states that the number of cattle was immense. The emigrants numbered about 2,375 souls, large and small.

Owing to recent disturbances in Oregon with the Wallawalla Indians, it was anticipated that the emigrants would be harassed by them on their route. They were advised, however, of this anticipated attack, and intended gathering at Fort Hall in sufficient numbers to repel any attack that might be mediated against them. Mr. Shively is of opinion that the settlers in Oregon will have disturbances with the Indians during the coming winter, but nothing serious was apprehended from this expected outbreak.

He states that many of the settlers are in favor of organizing an independent government, thinking themselves too far from the United States for protection, unless the American government would act with more promptness and decision than it has done heretofore.

Maj. M. Harris, better known here as "black Harris," was in Oregon, and engaged in hunting a better road than the one now travelled from Fort Hall to Oregon City.

Mr. Shively brought a large number of letters for the different sections of the United States.

California.—From Mr. Sappington, who left California on the 4th of April last, we have confirmation of the account of the recent revolution which has been published heretofore. The citizens of the country have appointed a Governor of their own, but it was anticipated that a revolution would soon take place, and that the old government would be re-established. He brings no other news of particular importance.

A letter received by a gentleman of New York, from his correspondent at Monterey, contains the following information. The letter is dated on the 20th of March, and although not so late as that which reaches us by the inland route, fills up a gap in our intelligence from California. The writer says:

No doubt you will be anxious to know the result of the revolution in California, which has terminated in the following manner.

A few days after you sailed from this port, Gen. Sutter joined the government, against Castro, with ninety riflemen and eighty Indians. Castro, aware that his force was inferior, left immediately for the south. The general marched after him, and near the Puebla de los Angeles he was attacked by six hundred Californians and fifty foreigners. They exchanged a few shots from their cannon; the General, taking into consideration the advantages the Californians had over him, being all mounted on horseback, and without money or means to support his troops, he surrendered, and complied with their wishes.

He is now on board the bark Quixote,

with all his troops, bound for Mazatlan or San Blas. Don Jose Castro is commandant general, and Don Pico (of the Puebla) Governor.

Every person feels sorry for the General. He is a good kind-hearted man, but I really believe, no soldier. What the consequences from Mexico will be, it is hard to say. They ought to allow the Californians to govern themselves.

From the Pacific Argus, of the 2d.

OREGON—LETTER FROM PETER H. BURNETT, ESQ.

The following letter was received yesterday, by a citizen of this county, from Mr. Burnett, by the way of Oahu, and forwarded by the American Consul. The details will be deemed interesting by his old friends and neighbors, and are indeed of importance to all who take an interest in the affairs of Oregon.

Palatine Plains, Oregon, Nov. 4, 1845.

The emigration are now daily arriving, and will all be here in a few weeks at furthest, and I expect to receive other letters and papers, which I am informed are on the way. I have now an opportunity to write a hasty letter, as one of H. B. Co's ships, the Columbia leaves Vancouver in a few days for the Sandwich Islands.

Our country is most beautiful, fertile and well-watered, with the most equable and pleasant climate. Our population is rapidly increasing, and the country is making great progress in wealth and refinement. I have never yet before seen a population so industrious, sober and honest as this. I know many, very many young men, who were the very vagabonds in the States, who are here respectable and doing exceedingly well. Our crops the past year (1844) have been most bountiful, and we have not only a full supply of wheat for our consumption, but a large quantity for exportation. Large numbers of cattle are raised here, which are never fed or sheltered. Many men have from three to four hundred head of cattle. Sheep can be had here in any desirable number, as the H. B. Company have a large flock, and many private individuals have them.

Ere this reaches you, perhaps you will have learned that we have a regular government in most successful operation in Oregon. When I first reached this region, about a year ago, I thought any attempt at organization might be premature. I had not, however, been here long before it was conceived that a government of some kind was inevitable. It grew out of stern, invincible necessity. Our commercial and business transactions were considerable. Difficulties were daily occurring between individuals in relation to their "claims"; the estates of deceased persons were daily devoured, and helpless orphans plundered; crimes were committed; and the base and unprincipled, the reckless and turbulent, were hourly trampling upon the rights of the honest and peaceable. A civilized population, numerous as we are, could not exist without government. The thing was impossible. We, therefore, organized a government of our own.

We had no money—no means—I was a member of the Legislature, I had most of the business to do. We passed a tax bill, appointed an assessor, and permitted every man not to pay a tax; if he chose so to do, but if he did not pay, being able, we debarrd him from suing in the courts as plaintiff. At the same time we passed acts to protect all bona fide settlers in their claims to the amount of 640 acres. The tax bill operated like a charm. Nearly all the whole population paid without hesitation. We selected a tall East Tennessean, Joseph L. Meek, for our sheriff. He had been in the mountains with Wm. L. Sublett for eight or ten years, is exceedingly good humored, very popular and as brave as Julius Caesar. The very first warrant he had delivered to him, was issued for the apprehension of a very quarrelsome and turbulent man, who resisted Meek with a broad-axe, but Meek, presenting a cocked pistol, took the fellow, *solens solent*. The next, and only case of serious resistance to our laws, was on the part of Joel Turnham, of Me., son of May Turnham, of Clay County. He had assaulted an individual, and a warrant was issued by a justice of the peace. Turnham was himself constable, and John Edmonds was deputized to arrest him. Turnham resisted with a large butcher knife; but Edmonds had a pistol with six barrels well charged. He shot Turnham four times, the last ball entering above the temple, where he immediately expired. These are all the obstructions to the administration of justice we have had, and in Edmonds' case, he was fully justified in killing Turnham, even if he had no warrant, as T. assaulted him first, and pursued him with great violence to the last.

We have now five counties and two terms of the circuit court in each county in every year. We have but one judge, who discharges the duties of probate judge, chancellor, and what not; in fact we have only as yet circuit courts and

justices of the peace. Our government was intended only as provisional, to exist until some regular government could be established. We adopted the statute laws of Iowa, where applicable to our condition, and not modified by our Legislature.

We are now waiting most anxiously for the result of Pakenham's mission, and if the two governments have not settled the question between them, the moment that fact is known, there will be one universal movement made. A regular convention will be held, and a constitution adopted (republican no doubt), and an independent government got in operation at once. Necessity will compel us to step. The population of this country are no doubt desirous to live under the Government of the United States, but if she will never do anything for us, we must and will do it for our selves. The people here are worn out by delay, and their condition becomes every day more intolerable. I speak to you with great candor, for you know me, and know that I withhold nothing, and disguise nothing. We are well satisfied that the United States Government as well as Great Britain could not object, and would not object, if we form an independent government for ourselves, united as we are. Treaties must be made with the Indians, and many other things of importance must of necessity be done.

Our population about doubles every year, and our business troubles. We will soon have a printing press, and a paper of our own. We can then publish our laws.

The practice of the law has commenced, and I have several important suits on hand. I have a fine "claim," perhaps among the best in Oregon, situated in the center of one of those most beautiful prairies called the Pallatine Plains. I am in excellent health, contented and happy. Mrs. H's health has improved, and my children are all well, fat and fine.

Your friend,

PETER H. BURNETT.

### THE BOYS AND THE WOLVES.

During a severe winter, several years ago, two boys were driving a sleigh through the woods in the northern part of Vermont. The season was uncommonly cold, and the snow lay at an average depth of five feet. But the boys in question were hardy fellows, accustomed to the climate, and moreover, they were well wrapped up in clothes and furs.

They had occasion to pass from one town to another, where a portion of the road led through a dense forest, for four miles, without a single house. Soon after they had entered upon this solitary portion of their journey, they were startled at hearing the gruff, husky bark of a wolf in the adjacent thickets. In a few moments, the animal sprang out from his cover, and came rushing to the side of the sleigh, making a desperate plunge at the eldest boy who was driving.

The youth gave the furious brute a rough salute with his whip, and for a moment the animal slunk back abashed; the boy taking advantage of this to put his horse to the utmost speed. The creature, however, was jaded, and nothing better than a smart trot could be extorted from him.

The wolf soon rallied, and now renewed his attack, accompanied by one of his companions. He again assailed the driver, while the other came up to the stern, and threatened to leap into the sleigh. At last, the horse seemed to the savage growling of the wolves; and now, being seriously frightened, he broke into a round gallop, and flew forward with all his might. The wolves pursued, keeping by the side of the sleigh and occasionally making a fierce leap for the purpose of springing into the vehicle.

The two boys had no weapon of defence but the whip; yet they carried a brave front. In one or two instances, the pursuers had partially succeeded in mounting the sleigh, but they were knocked off by the butt-end of the whip. It was, however, a serious race, and the little fellows saw that their danger was extreme. By the time they had passed one half of the forest, and while they were yet two miles from any house where they could hope for assistance, the wearied horse began to relax his speed, and the wolves, as if rendered desperate by strife, became even more daring and ferocious than before.

The sleigh in which the boys were driving, consisted of a box about five feet in length by three and a half in width. It was placed upon the floor, and this was fastened to the runners. The depth of the box was about two feet. Snuggled down and sheltering themselves as well as they could, or starting from side to side as occasion required, in order to escape the fangs of the fox, the boys continued their course. It seemed, however, that they must at last be overcome, and fall victims to their fierce assailants—Nothing, indeed, could have saved them but a most unexpected accident, and one

which might have seemed to expose them to certain death.

While the horse was advancing with considerable speed, he came to a short turn in the road. Cramped by the ridges of snow on either side, the sleigh was thrown out of the track, and rising with a sudden bound, was completely overturned, and thrown to a considerable distance—the two boys being caught beneath as in a trap. The edges of the board sunk deep in the snow, and the impulse of the horse snapped the traces in an instant. He was liberated, and pursued his career rapidly towards the village.

The wolves were at first disconcerted by the adventure, and hesitated whether to pursue the horse, or to investigate the wonderful disappearance of their intended victims. After smelling around for some time, they comprehended the real state of the case; and now began a regular siege upon the intrenchment which had been so luckily provided for the two boys. The latter were a little stunned at first, and saw the advantage which their present stronghold afforded for defence.

Turning round, and bedding themselves in the snow, so as to obtain a comfortable position, they determined to continue where they were, until relief should come, which they hoped might speedily take place. They had not long for deliberation; the growling of the wolves was soon audible, and a few minutes after they heard them pawing furiously in the snow, at the sides of the sleigh. The elder boy had a jack-knife, which he now got ready, and placing himself on his knees, prepared to give the enemy a sharp reception. In a few minutes, the paws of one of the wolves were seen below the edge of the sleigh. Clinching one of them, the resolute youth pulled it in with all his might, but as he was about to ply his knife, the limb was wrenched from him.

The two animals wrought at their task with incredible energy. Although a thick sharp crust lay upon the top of the snow, this was immediately torn away by their feet, and in a short space they were already below the edge of the sleigh, and on the point of grappling their prey, when their attention was called to their own safety. The horse had reached the village, and an alarm had been excited. The people hurried along the road, and soon came to the scene of action.

So intent were the wolves upon their object—so reluctant to surrender the prey which seemed within their grasp—that they faced two men for a considerable time, and did not finally retreat till they had received several severe blows. With a reluctant growl they took to the woods, and the two boys were safely delivered from their imprisonment.

Murray's Museum.

**Schools in Germany.**—Germany is the best taught country in the world. There are, according to a late statistical account, no less than 72,250 teachers of public schools, with 6,000,000 of pupils; 4,250 professors of learned institutions, with 75,000 pupils; 1,400 professors of universities, with 18,000 students; 500 professors in the seminaries for instruction, with 6,000 pupils; and 2,000 teachers, with 40,000 pupils in the polytechnic schools. There are, further, 36 seminaries for preachers, and about 20 lycées, 70 institutions for the deaf and dumb, and 21 for the blind; besides 5,000 teachers, and 461,000 pupils, in the infant and other schools, not enumerated. There are, consequently, in Germany, 75,000 teachers, with 600,000 of pupils, causing an annual expenditure to the Government of 23,000,000 of six dollars, or about 20,000,000 of our currency. A sixth part of the whole population of Germany is thus constantly at school.

**Electricity of the Atmosphere.**—The operations of the telegraph between Paris and Rouen were suspended a few days ago. A signal was made, but not answered; it was several times repeated, without success. On the arrival of the cars, it was ascertained that the pencil serving to mark the signal had been completely melted by the electricity of the atmosphere. M. Arago explains the subject as follows: "The wire serving to transmit the fluid is much thicker than the pencil. Its absorption is in proportion to its volume, which, being too great for the thin wire to which it was transmitted, caused its fusion." This incident has caused some inquiry to prevent its recurrence, and also to prevent the dangers that might attend it, if it occurred when in operation. The suggestion, thus far, is to use a machine for testing the electricity of the atmosphere, and, when the current is too strong, to suspend the operation. A physician of Paris, M. Pelletier, has put his study in communication with lightning-rods; and a simple machine which he uses, enables him to ascertain at any moment the state of the atmosphere.

**Milk Sickness.**—Thos. S. Hinde, of Illinois, has published an address to the Governors and members of the Legislatures of western States and Territories, in which he makes known that he has established, after more than thirty years' close examination, and trying successfully, experiments, the real cause producing what is called the milk sickness, or puking complaint, so prevalent in many portions of the west. For this discovery, premiums have been offered, and he has applied for them. The detection of the shrub enables the inhabitants of the afflicted region to avoid its evils. He says that so many inquiries have been addressed to him for information on this subject, that he is disposed to arrange the whole for publication, in such a form as at once to arrest the evil and to banish the cause of human and animal sufferings and death from our lands. He asks that Legislatures may make appropriations to enable him to prepare his manuscripts for publication, and have all the facts established by chemical operation.

**Who is Responsible?**—Of the 463 convicts in the Ohio Penitentiary on the first of January last, 594 are under 30 years of age. 63 are minors—boys who have been educated at evening schools in the streets of cities and villages. Who is responsible?

**Tea.**—A scientific traveller intimates that the island of Bourbon can supply all the tea France would consume.

**Attempted Suicide.**—John Richmond, confined in the county prison, charged with the burglary of Dr. Bicknell's house in west Philadelphia, attempted to commit suicide by cutting himself in various places. He was discovered in an exhausted condition, from loss of blood, and it is feared his injuries will prove fatal.

**Accident.**—A boy, named Michael Mc Namor, was seriously injured in Philadelphia by being caught in the fly wheel of an engine in the machine shop at the corner of Cherry and Jacoby streets. He was amusing himself at the time by poking a stick in the wheel. His injuries consisted principally of cuts and bruises, but they are of a serious nature, a portion of his scalp being torn off.

**Homicide at Wilmington.**—During a quarrel on Sunday between two colored men, named Nathan Boardley and James Chew, the former struck the latter upon the head with a rolling pin, killing him almost instantly.

**Fatal Accident.**—A little boy, about 7 years of age, the son of Mr. Klingler, a baker, residing in Philadelphia, on Front street, above Lombard, was almost instantly killed, by the fall of a pile of boards on the wharf, below Pine street upon which he was playing at the time along with other boys. He was excited as soon as possible, but he survived only a few moments. He was conveyed home, where an inquest was held upon the body. The verdict was in accordance with these facts. The boards were placed there temporarily merely till the purchaser should have them hauled away, and no blame could therefore attach to any persons but the boys who placed themselves in such a dangerous situation.

**Sudden Death.**—Mr. Edward Hedges, Venetian blind-maker, residing at no. 111 South Second street, Philadelphia, was found dead in his bed. He had been unwell for several days, and his death was attributed to apoplexy by his physician, who had been in attendance upon him, and who was immediately sent for upon his situation being discovered. He was seen sitting at the window of his room, leaning his head upon his hand, but a short time previous. The wife of the deceased is absent from the city on a visit to Connecticut, and his eldest son is in the vicinity of Cape May, so that this deprivation will be to them of the most startling and afflicting character.

**Cherokee Council.**—A considerable assembly of the "Old Settlers" and the "Treaty party," met opposite Fort Smith in the Cherokee nation, on Friday and Saturday last, says the Arkansas Intelligencer of the 26th ult., and then and there, peaceably, and without disturbance discussed their various claims against the Government of the United States, and resolved to continue to urge those claims, without ceasing, until some arrangement is made for their adjustment.

**Ho! Swiss!**—A gentleman from Texas, now in Europe, writes that a colony of 15,000 Swiss are preparing to leave their country and settle in Texas this fall. Husza for Texas!—N. O. P.











H. THOMAS, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1078, 1080, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1094, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1158, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1166, 1168, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1180, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198, 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1226, 1228, 1230, 1232, 1234, 1236, 1238, 1240, 1242, 1244, 1246, 1248, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1262, 1264, 1266, 1268, 1270, 1272, 1274, 1276, 1278, 1280, 1282, 1284, 1286, 1288, 1290, 1292, 1294, 1296, 1298, 1300, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1310, 1312, 1314, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1322, 1324, 1326, 1328, 1330, 1332, 1334, 1336, 1338, 1340, 1342, 1344, 1346, 1348, 1350, 1352, 1354, 1356, 1358, 1360, 1362, 1364, 1366, 1368, 1370, 1372, 1374, 1376, 1378, 1380, 1382, 1384, 1386, 1388, 1390, 1392, 1394, 1396, 1398, 1400, 1402, 1404, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1412, 1414, 1416, 1418, 1420, 1422, 1424, 1426, 1428, 1430, 1432, 1434, 1436, 1438, 1440, 1442, 1444, 1446, 1448, 1450, 1452, 1454, 1456, 1458, 1460, 1462, 1464, 1466, 1468, 1470, 1472, 1474, 1476, 1478, 1480, 1482, 1484, 1486, 1488, 1490, 1492, 1494, 1496, 1498, 1500, 1502, 1504, 1506, 1508, 1510, 1512, 1514, 1516, 1518, 1520, 1522, 1524, 1526, 1528, 1530, 1532, 1534, 1536, 1538, 1540, 1542, 1544, 1546, 1548, 1550, 15